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1953

A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

of the

Urban Sanitary Authority

of

EAST   DEREHAM

Norfolk



STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health:

A.B. GUILD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

C. McD. O'DONNELL, M.S.I.A., C.R.S.I.B.

Waterworks Superintendent:

R.R. TYE.

Housing Officer:

(To )

W.A. DONALDSON, A.F.S. (Eng),

(To MAY, 1953)

... ..



EAST DEREHAM URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL  
OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1953

Mr. Chairman, Mrs. Aldiss and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1953.

The estimated mid-year population of East Dereham for 1953 was 6,571, an increase of 98 over that for the preceding year.

VITAL STATISTICS.

106 live births, of which 5 were illegitimate, were registered during the year and there were 79 deaths from all causes.

The birth rate (16.13) showed a slight decrease of 0.55 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1952, and is still slightly higher than the England and Wales rate of 15.5.

There were 4 still births during the year, 3 more than last year. This gives a higher still birth rate of 0.61 as against 0.15 while the England and Wales rate was 0.35.

The births comparability factor - the ratio of the national to the local fertility index - was again 1.08.

The number of deaths was appreciably higher, 79 as against 62, and this gives a death rate of 12.02, an increase of 2.44. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.4. The deaths comparability factor was again 0.83 indicating that mortality in East Dereham was 17% lower than in the base years 1947/48.

The deaths of infants under 1 year of age showed a fall to more normal proportions in that there were only 3 deaths of infants as compared with 7 last year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 28.30. The England and Wales rate was 26.8. The causes of death were unavoidable - (1) prematurity (2) atelectasis and prematurity (3) haemolytic jaundice of the new born.

The infectious diseases were responsible for the following deaths - respiratory tuberculosis 1, pneumonia 1, influenza 4, Cancer in one form or another accounted for 12 deaths.

The increase in deaths was mainly due to (a) vascular lesions of the nervous system + 9 and (b) other heart diseases + 5.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

117 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year - of these 49 were due to whooping cough and 40 to measles.





There is little doubt that this did not represent the true incidence of whooping cough as, generally speaking, the disease was mild in character and sometimes the family doctor was not called in. Further it was not uncommon for children to have a prolonged cough unaccompanied by the characteristic "whoop" or vomiting - such cases would not be notified.

Immunisation against whooping cough was more universally adopted towards the end of the year. This may be combined with diphtheria immunisation or given separately. While immunisation does not afford such a high degree of protection as in the case of diphtheria, I have little doubt that the vaccine is now sufficiently reliable to justify its wider use.

Figures of complete immunisations against whooping cough up to the end of the year are given later in the report.

Scarlet Fever. - was again a mild disease with 11 notifications. It would be unwise to assume that the severe form will not recur. Nevertheless it is felt that there should now be a modification in our attitude towards the notification of this disease, which in effect is only one of the reactions of the human body to the causal organism. The disease does present difficulties in diagnosis in its present form.

Poliomyelitis. The two cases of this disease have made satisfactory recoveries.

No cases of food poisoning were notified.

The incidence of the notifiable diseases is given in the following tables, the first giving the total notifications with the corresponding figures for the previous three years and the second table giving the age distribution.

Disease	1953	1952	1951	1950	Admitted to Hospital	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	
						E.D.U.D.C.	E. & W.
Scarlet Fever	11	1	2	3	2	1.67	1.39
Measles	40	179	13	91	2	6.09	12.36
Whooping cough	49	8	130	18	2	7.46	3.58
Pneumonia	2	5	15	5	4	0.30	0.84
Erysipelas	1	-	4	-	1		
Cerebro-spinal fever	1	-	-	2			
Infectious hepatitis	11	2	2	38			
Dysentery	-	2	-	1			
Puerperal pyrexia	-	1	1	-			
Poliomyelitis	2	1	-	4	2	0.30	0.06





Disease	1953	1952	1951	1950	Admitted to		
					Hospital	E.D.U.D.	E & W.
Food poisoning	-	-	1	1			
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	1	-	-			
Total	117	200	168	163			

Disease	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	1	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	11
Measles	2	4	4	5	8	16	1					40
Whooping cough	1	8	4	8	8	18	1	-	1			49
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	3	-	1	11
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Total.	3	12	11	14	18	44	4	4	4	1	2	117

### Tuberculosis

During the year 4 cases were added to the register, the comparative figures for the previous three years being:-

1952 - 8.

1951 - 8.

1950 - 9.

The last years in which such a small addition was made to the register were in 1948 and 1941. Although facilities for early diagnosis and treatment are better now than they have ever been in the past, it is earnestly hoped that this feature will continue.

The distribution of the four cases by age and sex is as under:-

Age Period	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
10-	-	-	1	-
15-	-	1 (a)	-	-
25-	1	-	1	-
	1	1	2	-

(a) denotes one inward transfer.



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The numbers remaining on the register were:-

Respiratory.			Non-respiratory.			Grand Total.
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	
31.12.52 13	15	28	9	11	20	48
31.12.53 13	14	27	11	11	22	49

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis during the year. The death rate for tuberculosis for England & Wales was 0.20, compared with the local rate 0.15.

Two patients were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Dereham, for treatment.

The statistics for the County of Norfolk per 1,000 of the population in 1953 are given below with the data for East Dereham in brackets for purposes of comparison.

#### Formal Notifications.

Respiratory.	Case Rate.	Non-respiratory.	Case Rate.
170 (1)	0.45 (0.15)	54 (2)	0.14 (0.30)

The mortality figures for the same period were

Respiratory.	Case Rate	Non-respiratory.	Case Rate.
24 (1)	0.06 (0.15)	2 (0)	0.005 (0)

#### Causes of Death.

The causes of death are give in the following table supplied by the Registrar General:-

	Male	Female	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	1	-	1
Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	6	1	7
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	8	18
Coronary disease, angina	5	4	9
Hypertension with heart disease	1	1	2
Other heart disease	5	7	12
Other circulatory disease	5	-	5
Influenza	-	4	4
Pneumonia	1	-	1
Bronchitis	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other defined and ill defined diseases	2	4	6
All other accidents	1	1	2
Suicide	-	1	1
	45	34	79





## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	5, 313
Population (census 1951)	6, 441
Population (estimated 1953)	6, 571
Rateable Value	
Estimated product of a Penny Rate.	

## MEDICAL STATISTICS.

Extracts from vital statistics for the year relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar General:-

				East Dereham.		England & Wales.	
				1953	1952	1952	
	Males	Females	Total				
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	53	48	101				
Illegitimate	2	3	5				
Total	55	51	106				
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				16.13	16.68	15.5	
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>							
Legitimate	1	3	4				
Illegitimate	-	-	-				
Total	1	3	4				
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				0.61	0.15	0.35	
<u>DEATHS (All ages)</u>							
	Males	Females	Total				
	45	34	79				
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.				12.02	9.58	11.4	
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>							
Legitimate	1	2	3				
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births				28.30	64.8	26.8	



## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer have continued to implement this scheme and the following immunisations were carried out:-

Under 5.	<u>Full Course.</u>	Total	<u>Reinforcing</u>		<u>Grand Total.</u>
	5 - 14		Under 5	5 - 14	
49	25	74	13	136	223

In addition 11 children under 5 and 1 over 5 were given a full course of the combined diphtheria - whooping cough prophylactic. 18 children under 5 and 1 over 5 were given the whooping cough vaccine alone.

Records show that up to 31.12.53 the following numbers of children had been protected against diphtheria.

Under 1.	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-9	10-14	Total.
6	71	87	68	95	527	412	1266

The position with regard to the under 5's is not yet entirely satisfactory.

## VACCINATION.

There was an appreciable decrease in the number of infant vaccinations, 11 few having been protected than in the previous year.

Under 1 year.	1 year.	2-4 years.	5-14 years.	15 and over.
20	1	1	3	2

## Re-vaccinations.

-	-	-	-	1
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## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

Eleven bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies, the results were:-

Highly Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Suspicious.	Unsatisfactory.
2	2	1	6

Arrangements have been made for alternative supplies from satisfactory sources for the three premises where the samples were unsatisfactory.





## TOWN WATER SUPPLY.

Total yearly consumption	56,091,300
Increase on previous year.	3,659,100
Average daily consumption	153,674
"      gallons per head per day including industrial	33
Total estimated population served with water	4,568
Number of houses supplied with Town Water	1,359
(a) Direct to houses	1,057
(b) By means of stand pipes	302

## WORK DONE

254 yards of 3" water main was installed at Yaxham Road. This extension was laid beyond the railway crossing so as to make future extensions more convenient.

36 properties and houses have been connected to the town supply.

## NUMBER OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Bacteriological	6	Chemical	1
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Results:- These samples were all highly satisfactory.

A copy of the chemical analysis is attached.

Orders have been given for plant and equipment for the Iron Removal Filtration Scheme and delivery is anticipated in January 1955.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government considered the scheme for sewerage the Toftwood area and extensions to the present works. For the time being approval has been granted for laying a sewer to the South Green housing site only. It is hoped that further extensions to cover the Toftwood area will be approved shortly.

Test-baiting of the sewers for rats resulted in no takes.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Pending extensions to the sewage disposal works no pail closet conversions were carried out during the year.

A satisfactory night soil collection has been maintained giving rise to very few complaints. The night soil pit at the Hoe refuse tip became overloaded and another pit was constructed.



## REFUSE COLLECTION.

The large number of houses erected in the last few years is beginning to show its effect on the refuse collection round, and make it increasingly difficult to maintain the weekly collection. It would appear the present facilities, if not already over-strained, will certainly become so, if the building rate is maintained.

Complaints were made that dust bins were not fully emptied and collectors were said to have spilled ash on the ground around the bins, but on investigation it was proved, in the main, that the causes were the direct result of negligence on the part of the householder rather than the collector. In the first instance, for example, liquids were either emptied direct into the bin, or the lid may have blow off in storm, allowing rain into the bin, which brought the ash to the bottom and set it like concrete. Ash spilling is normally quite inexcusable, but here again one finds the bin full to overflowing with paper, which might have been burned, or empty cardboard boxes taking up a large proportion of the bin's capacity, which might well have been avoided if the boxes had been broken down to their wall thicknesses, thus leaving more room for the ash.

The refuse tip at Hoe has been maintained satisfactorily and no nuisances or complaints have arisen.

Several poison baiting treatments have been carried out to reduce rat infestation.

## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table summarises the inspections made during the year:

Description					Inspections.	Informal Notices
Drainage	...	...	...	...	356	25
Factories, Workshops and Bakehouse..					32	1
Slaughterhouses & Butcher's Shops...					212	-
Food Shops	...	...	...	...	44	-
Cowsheds, Dairies, etc		...	...		17	1
Restaurants	...	...	...	...	25	-
Verminous & Filthy Premises			...		7	-
Housing	...	...	...	...	186	13
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	58	5
Infectious Diseases		...	...		1	-
Rats & Mice	...	...	...	...	43	-







Description				Inspections.	Informal Notices
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	86	2
Schools	...	...	...	8	-
Nightsoil	...	...	...	31	1
Camping Sites	...	...	...	2	-

Of the 48 informal notices served during the year, 26 were complied with.

#### CAMPING SITES

Two caravans were granted temporary licences.

#### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No complaints were received, and no cases were observed, of smoke nuisances in the district.

#### SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are no public baths in the district. There is one private swimming bath.

#### DISINFESTATION AND DISINFECTION.

No infestations of bed bugs were reported or discovered. Three cases of flea infestations were found and the premises were disinfested.

One house was disinfected.

#### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

##### MILK SUPPLY

Four Dealer's licences were issued authorising the use of the special designation "Tuberculin Tested" in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949.

Two Dealer's licences were issued authorising the use of the special designation "Pasteurised" in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949.

One sample of "Pasteurised" milk was taken; the result was "satisfactory".

Dairies were regularly inspected and have been found to be satisfactory.

##### FOOD CONDEMNED

Forty five condemnation certificates were issued during the year, covering 247 tins and 31 other foods.



## ICE CREAM

Twenty two samples of ice cream were taken during the year.

The results were as follows:-

Grade I.	Grade II.	Grade III.	Grade IV.
11	8	3	-

Further samples from premises which were classified as Grade III were satisfactory.

There is only one registration for the manufacture of ice-cream in the district. Samples of this ice-cream were satisfactory.

## MEAT.

All carcasses at the slaughterhouse were inspected, but ante-mortem inspection is not always possible. Casualty carcasses are, however, subject to an ante-mortem inspection. Routine inspections of butchers shops and manufacturing premises has been carried out, the majority of these premises are satisfactory and food is handled in a cleanly manner.

The slaughterhouse is totally unsatisfactory in every respect and complaints of smells have been received from adjoining premises. Following representations to the Ministry of Food some slight improvements have been made in the storage of inedible offal and emptying of the catch pit.

The following animals have been slaughtered during the year:-

Cattle	1,333
Calves	218
Sheep	2,321
Pigs	1,163

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1,333	218	2,321	1,163
Number Inspected	1,333	218	2,321	1,163





	Cattle	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.				
Whole carcase condemned	3	4	6	20
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	458	1	40	108
Percentage of numbers inspected, affected with diseases other than tuberculosis.	33.83%	2.29%	1.98%	11.7%

#### TUBERCULOSIS ONLY

Whole carcase condemned	14	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	113	-	-	2
Percentage of numbers inspected affected with tuberculosis.	9.53%	-	-	0.34%

#### FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

##### Part 1 of the Act.

#### 1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register.	Inspec- tions	Number of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories in which Sections 1,2, 3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority.	6	7	Nil	Nil
Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	46	51	Nil	Nil
Other premises in which section 7 Work is enforced by the Local Authority. Sites		6	Nil	Nil
Total	52	64	Nil	Nil

#### 2. Cases in which defects are found - Nil

No prosecutions were instituted under the Acts.

During the year four factories were issued with Certificates of Adequate means of Escape in Case of Fire.



During the year your Medical Officer of Health again carried out the duties of Appointed Factory Doctor.

98 juveniles from the area for which he is responsible were examined for fitness for employment, and 30 of these were resident in Dereham.

### HOUSING SURVEY

For the purpose of inspection the town has been divided into areas. To obtain an assessment of the housing accommodation the following classification has been adopted:-

- Grade I. Those houses which comply with the standard in all respects.
- Grade II. Those houses in respect of which MINOR repairs or improvements are necessary and which can be dealt with by informal action, or by action under the Public Health or Housing Acts.
- Grade III. Those houses which are capable of being brought up to the standard, but which require more extensive repair, structural alteration or improvements.
- Grade IV. Those houses which cannot reasonably be brought up to the standard and which should be demolished when the housing shortage becomes less acute.
- Grade V. Those houses which cannot reasonably be brought up to the standard and which should be demolished.

The standard adopted is the one suggested by the Ministry of Health in 1919, which gives a general indication of a minimum standard for a fit house as follows:-

1. Free from serious dampness.
2. Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
3. Properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences and with a sink and suitable arrangements for the disposal of slop water.
4. Be in good general repair:

and should have :

5. A satisfactory water supply
6. Adequate washing accommodation
7. Adequate facilities for preparing and cooking food.
8. A well ventilated food store.

The inspections have disclosed a general lack of amenities such as no sinks, no water carriage system or drainage to the house, and the sharing of a common stand pipe for the supply of water often situated some distance from the house. All the houses inspected to date are old, almost without exception the ground floor rooms are affected in varying degrees with rising dampness to the walls, due to the absence of a damp proof course, and the tile or brick floor laid direct on earth is a constant source of dampness. The state of repair is generally poor.







Several tenants have themselves carried out works of improvement by laying on a piped supply of water and providing sinks and drainage; installing gas or electricity and providing cookers.

All the houses fall short of the Ministry of Health standard, but they do, however, compare favourably with the general low standard of the district.

The details of the survey are tabulated below:-

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	100
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Houses overcrowded on a bedroom standard				...	18
--	--	--	--	-----	----

"	"	statutorily		...	...	4
---	---	-------------	--	-----	-----	---

Average weekly rent including rates 5/4d. (Highest 12/6d. Lowest 2/6d).

#### DAMPNESS

Damp tile or brick floors	95
---------------------------	----

Downstairs slight	77
-------------------	----

" marked	11
----------	----

Upstairs slight	63
-----------------	----

" marked	6
----------	---

#### LIGHTING & VENTILATION

No space at rear	43
------------------	----

No rear door	43
--------------	----

No through ventilation	23
------------------------	----

Living room with no openable window	23
-------------------------------------	----

Bedroom with no permanent ventilation.	87
--	----

Bedroom ceiling below seven feet six inches	67
---	----

#### ARTIFICIAL LIGHT

Gas light downstairs only	11
---------------------------	----

" " throughout	6
----------------	---

No artificial light	46
---------------------	----

#### FOOD STORAGE.

Ventilated to external air	11
----------------------------	----

Not ventilated	89
----------------	----

#### SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Pail closets	77
--------------	----

Vaults	2
--------	---

Water closets	21
---------------	----

#### DRAINAGE

Sinks	12
-------	----

Baths	Nil
-------	-----

#### WATER SUPPLY

Shared stand pipe	76
-------------------	----

Well	5
------	---

Pump	7
------	---

Piped into house	12
------------------	----

Hot water supply	1
------------------	---

#### CLOTHES WASHING ACCOMMODATION

Washing copper	70
----------------	----

Gas Boiler	10
------------	----

Electric Boiler	4
-----------------	---

None	16
------	----



## FOOD STORAGE

Ventilated to external air	11
Not ventilated	89

## COOKING FACILITIES

Wall Oven	31
Fire-range oven	20
Gas Cooker	33
Electric Cooker	13
None	3

## HOUSING

During the year 56 houses were erected by the Council and 18 under private enterprise.

The number of applicants on the housing list at 31st December 1953 was 264 as compared with 246 last year.

Mr. D.A. Bamford was appointed Additional Sanitary Inspector on 1st March 1953, one of his main duties being that of carrying out a detailed housing survey of the town.

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

#### Local Health Services under Part III

#### Domestic Help Service.

4 part time and 40 occasional home helps were employed during the year in this area and 51 cases were assisted in Dereham.

#### Mental Health - Administration.

There has been no change in the arrangements whereby the duties are carried out by Mr. J. Larwood, Local Welfare Officer.

8 patients were admitted to the mental hospital, all being voluntary admissions. There were no certified cases.

After care visits are made to discharged patients, and patients on leave, and reports submitted to the Medical Superintendent of the hospital at his request.

#### Mental Defectives.

The following cases were visited and reported on periodically:-

Under statutory supercision	5
Under friendly supervision	2
On licence	Nil
Under guardianship	Nil

During the year one female aged 10 years was placed under statutory supervision and one male aged 21 was discharged therefrom.





Two mental defectives attend the fortnightly occupation centre at Beech House, Gressenhall, and one is receiving training at home.

Old People's Clubs.

There are two old people's clubs, one at Dereham and one at Toftwood, in which one of the Welfare Officers takes a keen interest.

Infant Welfare Centre.

During the year the Dereham Infant Welfare Centre has been held as usual on the first and third Friday afternoon of each month. Attendances have been satisfactory, and your Medical Officer has attended each session.

National Assistance Act, 1948.

No cases were dealt with under this Act.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

A.B.Guild.

--oOo--



Clarence House,  
6, Clarence Road,  
Norwich.

Cert. No. 1013 E.

25th January 1954

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER.

Sample received from East Dereham U.D.C.

Marked 465' Bore, No.3 bore at E. Dereham U.D.C. Waterworks,

Date Received 12th January 1954. appearance when received.  
Slightly opalescent  
Trace of orange deposit.

Nature of Deposit - Trace of ferruginous compounds.

Colour - Nil

Odour - Nil

Reaction - Neutral pH 7.2

Taste satisfactory.

Results of Chemical Analysis in Parts Per Million.

Ammoniacal nitrogen	0.12	Hardness as $\text{CaCO}_3$	
Albuminoid nitrogen	0.02	Total	275
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Carbonate (temporary)	230
Nitrate nitrogen	nil	Non-carbonate (perm)	45
Chlorine as chlorides	22.	Alkalinity as $\text{CaCO}_3$	230
Oxygen absorbed (4 hr. $27^\circ\text{C}$ )	0.39	Free carbon dioxide	20
		Total solids (at $180^\circ\text{C}$ )	314
		Iron (total)	1.7
		Metal in solution	nil.

OPINION.

This water is of very good organic quality and there is no sign of pollution. The analysis as a whole is similar to that of the sample taken in March 1952 (our certificate No.1526C) except that the permanent hardness is somewhat lower and the temporary hardness somewhat higher; the total hardness is almost exactly the same.

Whereas the total iron content on the previous occasion was 0.8 p.p.m. it has now risen to 1.7 p.p.m. Fluctuations in the iron content of waters such as this are not at all uncommon. The presence of iron in a drinking water is without effect on health, but it is a nuisance and an inconvenience to consumers because it gives rise to brown stains and deposits when the water is used for general domestic purposes this water would be much improved if the iron could be removed by suitable treatment.





It was pointed out on the previous certificate that the manganese content of the water was very low and removal of the iron by thorough aeration followed by filtration should be quite practicable. Provided that the iron is removed as suggested, this water would then be quite suitable for general domestic purposes and is in any event fit for drinking purposes.

(Signed) E.C. WOOD.

for LINCOLNE SUTTON AND WOOD.





